

June 17

1968

No 169

5th Year

UP TO JUNE 14, 1968

2,976 U.S. Aircraft Were  
Downed in North Viet Nam

FOUR MONTHS OF SOUTH VIET NAM'S OFFENSIVES AND WIDESPREAD UPRISINGS (January 31 — May 31, 1968)

## PEOPLE'S FORCES WON BIG VICTORIES

MILITARY:   
 AUG 9 1968  
 REC'D.  
 WIS. LIBRARY

295,000 Troops Including 104,000 American and Satellite Troops Killed, Wounded or Captured (110% of 1966 Total). ◎ Hundreds of Thousands of Puppet Troops Disbanded. 124 Armoured Regiments, One Multi-Battalion Paratroop Unit, 103 Battalions, 463 Companies and 15 Motorized Units Put out of Action or Heavily Decimated. ◎ A Huge Quantity of War Means Destroyed: 3,850 Aircraft of Various Types Destroyed on the Ground or Shot Down (180% of 1966 Total); 7,500 Military Vehicles, Including 4,000 Tanks and Armoured Cars Destroyed (300% of 1966 Total); 470 Vessels and Combat Launches Sunk or Set Ablaze (Nearly 500% of 1966 Total); Thousands of Ammunition Storages, Petrol Dumps and Other War Means Burned Down. ◎ More Than 1,100 Posts Razed to the Ground or Forcibly Withdrawn. ◎ 490 Bridges Blown Up.

SPECIAL ADVISER LE DUC THO  
INTERVIEWED BY CBS

LE DUC THO, special adviser to Minister of State Xuan Le, representative of the D.R.V.N. Government at the official conversations with the U.S. Government's representatives in Paris, granted on June 10 an interview to C.B.S. correspondent Charles Colson.

Asked to comment on the evolution of the official conversations between the representatives of the D.R.V.N. Government and the U.S. Government during the past month and their prospects, Le Duc Tho said:

"The people all over the world follow with great attention the official conversations between the representatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Government of the U.S., but to our regret, nearly one month has elapsed, the talks have not made any progress. The U.S. side must bear the responsibility for this. Some of these talks have come here on the strength of the statements of April 3, 1968 and May 3, 1968 by the Government of the D.R.V.N. and the Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N. respectively, to ascertain with the U.S. side the unconditional cessation of its bombing raids on the whole of Viet Nam, the withdrawal of the D.R.V.N., and then to discuss all other questions of interest for both parties. Up to now, the representative of the U.S. Government has been insisting on "reciprocity." We cannot meet his absurd demand. The people of the U.S. and the U.S. Government must understand that our country is some ten thousand miles away from the U.S., that we have done no harm whatsoever to the U.S. Yet, the U.S. has brought over half a million U.S. troops and over fifty thousand satellite troops to commit aggression against the southern part of our country, and has been using planes and warships to attack against the northern part of our country. These acts are unjust and immoral."

"All men of conscience in the world and large sectors of the American people support the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation."

"To peacefully settle the Viet Nam problem, the U.S. must put an end to its way of aggression and withdraw its troops from the whole of Viet Nam and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N., an independent and sovereign country, withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, and let the Vietnamese people settle themselves the Viet Nam problem, without foreign interference."

"The official conversations between the representatives of the Government of the D.R.V.N. and the Government of the U.S. will be able to progress only when the U.S. side gives up its claim to "reciprocity" and accepts the unconditional cessation of its bombing raids and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. and makes it possible to proceed with the talks to the discussion of other problems of interest for both parties, thus paving the way for a political settlement of the Viet Nam problem."

"On their part, the Vietnamese people and the Government of the D.R.V.N. really want a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam problem, because it will be beneficial to the American people, the Vietnamese people and the world peace. This must be associated with genuine independence and freedom, and not a false peace. Our attitude is serious and consistent. Whether these official conversations can henceforth make progress or not depends upon the U.S. side."

POLITICAL: \* City People's Active Participation in Guerrilla Warfare.

\* Emergence of Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces Welding Great Influence over Large Sections of Society in Occupied Cities.

\* Dislocation and Paralysis of Puppet Administration.

\* Liberation of Wide Rural Areas.

(South Viet Nam P.L.A.F. Command's 7th Special Communique)

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Who Is in the Dock,  
Mr. Harriman?

Mr. Harriman, and people on board, like the representatives of the United States for the Vietnamese people. Let us listen to what Johnson had to say: "We will continue as best we can to help the people of South Viet Nam enrich the condition of their life, to feed the hungry, to tend the sick and teach the young and shelter the homeless and help the farmer to increase his crop, and the worker to find a job."

Those noble words were said on July 25, 1965. In the same breath, Johnson announced the departure of 50,000 G.I.'s for Viet Nam, and the first bombs were delivered. Big ships heavily loaded with napalm and phosphorus bombs sailed for Saigon and Da Nang. I don't know if these were still the words of the man, but let themselves be taken in, but several years' experience has taught the Vietnamese people to be wary. Every time Messing Johnson, the American Co. lavish promises of freedom and happiness, one should expect more showers of steel-pellet bombs, toxic chemicals and napalm.

When Mr. Johnson said he was going to limit the bombing, this meant that he was to concentrate it on some area to make it more murderous. Hung

Long village in Nghe An province for instance knows something about the night of March 1968. U.S. aircraft dropped a cordon of steel around the village to prevent the people from getting out, then released thirty-six bombs on its centre: thirty-four children were killed.

**FREEDOM?** In his time, Simon Bolivar already said that the U.S.A. had in the name of freedom, imposed the worst evils on the peoples of Latin America. Vietnamese people, like their past, know that in the mouths of the American leaders this word takes on a particular meaning: in Viet Nam the phrase "freedom" is a new phrase: "free killing," a typically American one.

In all regions reputedly under "Vietcong" control, the American military are free to release bombs, drop napalm, fire shells, spray chemical poisons, burn people to death, fill their pit, a thread of smoke rising from a thick patch of vegetable in a forest clearing, immediately after dropping a bomb on a shell.

Almost the whole countryside of South Viet Nam is like the N.F.L., this means that practically the whole country is subjected to that free killing. The people's forces having secured a foothold in the areas since the summer of 1966, those in their turn are no longer spared. Hué, Ben Tre, My Tho and numerous wards of Saigon have also tasted that American-style freedom.

Along the 600 kilometers of Highway No 1 going from the 17th parallel to Phan Rang there were strings of villages nestled amidst bamboo and coconut palms. This was concentrated life in Central Viet Nam. After several years of free-killing practice by the Americans, there remains only a limited number of a lunar landscape of bomb craters, burnt-down houses and mangled trees.

Do you remember, Mr. Harriman, Operation Cedar Breaks which burnt Ben Suc from the map in January 1967? This locality was first burnt down, then bulldozed to the ground, then bombed to the ground, then bombed again, then bombed again. No village had ever existed. In the case of other villages, wholesale destruction was completed by a last operation, (Continued page 2)

# 8th SESSION OF PARIS TALKS

THE eighth session of the official conversations between the representatives of the D.R.V.N. Government and the representatives of the U.S. Government took place in Paris on June 19, 1968.

Harriman, representative of the U.S. Government, spoke first. As in the previous sessions, he again reported that the U.S. wanted to discuss at the same time the cessation by the U.S. of the bombing of North Viet Nam and other questions related to the cessation of the bombing. This meant that the U.S. still stubbornly insisted on "stability," in part, for "restraint" on the part of the D.R.V.N.

In this session, Harriman again sharply charged that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces killed civilians in Saigon in the June 11 attacks by the People's

Liberation Armed Forces on Saigon, and brazenly shifted onto the D.R.V.N. Government the responsibility for possible consequences on the Paris conversations.

Minister Xuan Thuy then rejected Harriman's all these allegations of the U.S. Government.

He once again demanded that the U.S. stop all unnecessary bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N.

Concerning the developments in Saigon, Minister Xuan Thuy made it plain that so long as the U.S. had to bring to bear North Viet Nam it was to fulfill its "commitments."

He recalled the developments in the past 14 years beginning with the setup by the U.S. of the D.R.V.N. puppet government which failed to implement the Geneva Agreements provided for the reunification of the South Vietnamese people will continue to fight and they will fight till victory.

He then tried to restrain the aggressor in order to defend the Fatherland is a duty of the Vietnamese people, right that enjoys the sympathy and support of the peoples all over the world.

## Hanoi Press Opinion

### ASSASSINATION OF R. KENNEDY

ONTRARY to Attorney General Ramsey Clark's assertion that the assassination was "just an individual act," to everybody it is clear that the killing was a political assassination, and the bullets fired on Senator Robert Kennedy had close connection with the ruthless race for the White House.

A little more than a year ago, just before, Robert Kennedy's brother, who was also assassinated for political motives during his election campaign. It was after J. Kennedy's murder that L. Johnson, then Vice-President of the U.S., had to power and won the presidential elections in the following year.

The American authorities have announced that Robert Kennedy was killed by a Jordanian who accused him of having supported Israel. God knows! It should be recalled that the John Kennedy's assassin had been accused of being a Mosad, by the same authorities, and the conclusion of the Warren Commission, appointed to investigate the murder, had been violently criticized by American public opinion. The assassin, who was later assassinated, and his slaying triggered off a series of crimes against the U.S. John Kennedy's assassination, or persons conducting personal investigations into it. Some people hold that it dignified Robert Kennedy physically, his assassin wanted to prevent the John Kennedy affair from being brought to light in case he entered the White House.

Whatever motives and purposes the assassination of Robert Kennedy has again brought into the open the belligerency and abject methods used by American capitalists and the reactionary character and ruthlessness of American capitalist society.

This brutal, gangster-like practice is also being put into effect in other countries by the American capitalists to attain their goals, namely, aggression, control, and enslavement of other nations.

Parallel to the criminal wars was the criminal war that was fought out or are carrying out in Viet Nam, Korea, the Middle East, and other places. The U.S. imperialists, through their coup d'Etat, conducted subversive activities and committed various acts of sabotages in many countries. During the last decade, the U.S. has been seen in coups d'Etat in Thailand, Indonesia, Ghana and other countries, and in the assassinations of Prime Minister Bandaranaike, Lao Foreign Minister Quinim Pholsena, and others. The cruelty of the U.S. imperialists is such that they have not hesitated to kill their own servants when the latter turned out to be in the way of the achievement of the goals of the U.S. imperialists. This was the case of the Diem brothers in 1963.

The assassinations of the Kennedy brothers are probably the most recent criminal actions within the ranks of the American capitalists just as the murder of Martin Luther King and the crack-down on the people reflect the criminal nature of the working masses and the capitalist class in the U.S.

The situation of Robert Kennedy has been extremely odious and loathsome, of the capitalist society in the U.S. which is the "Great Society." The U.S. is but a world in which it is free to assassinate, exploit, and commit aggression and crimes.

*M. Harriman, every time you speak you think in terms about the freedom and the independence of the United States, do you have a thought for those napalm children?*

*Do you remember Mr. Johnson's promise in April 7, 1968, that he would never start the destruction of Viet Nam? The most barbarous one in history?*

*For what State, ever since the Geneva Conference, did the U.S. use as many means of disposal as many means of destruction as the U.S. at present? When it was said that grass ceased growing*

*(Continued from page 1)*

*The blowing of poison gas into underground tunnels where civilians had taken refuge, and from which G.I.'s often took out scores of dead women and children.*

**5,000** planes and more than 2,000 pieces of artillery have been used in the U.S. imperialists' criminal acts. The U.S. imperialists are such that they have not hesitated to use napalm bombs, napalm, and phosphorus on Vietnamese villages. In the first place to finish, with American-style freedom? While Johnson-Harriman and their lackeys, the U.S. leaders and freedom U.S. war services see to it that the people are well informed of the U.S. imperialists' criminal acts picturing Vietnamese, crushed under the weight of their criminal actions, not a single country in North Viet Nam has had to build industrial centers, nor has there been any urbanization — you have destroyed them after another. U.S. imperialists have spared neither dykes, churches, cemeteries, nor the people.

*It is total warfare, war to a finish, conducted with the most deadly weapons. Your napalm bombs are more destructive than your napalm model, your steel-pellet bombs are deadlier than in their first sortie.*

*And what has called up this unworthy and criminal acts to impose instruments of murder? Now your napalm bombs were spared by American bombs, but now the population, an average of 25 steel-pellet anti-personnel bombs have been dropped. And yet, thanks to efficient air raid defense precautions, so far only one inhabitant has been killed by a steel-pellet bomb.*

*Do you know, Mr. Harriman, that phosphorus continues to burn, even after it has been dropped? It burns for ten days after it has been dropped.*

*Do you think that napalm, and steel-pellet bomb carrying aircraft could messenger of*

*And you know that such a moderate man as Mr. Thanh has said that the war being waged against the United States is the most barbarous one in history?*

*For what State, ever since the Geneva Conference, did the U.S. use as many means of disposal as many means of destruction as the U.S. at present? When it was said that grass ceased growing*

*NGUYEN KHAC VIEN*

*Vietnam COURIER*

the aggressor in South Viet Nam. The whole world knows that.

"The U.S. slander about 'North Viet Nam aggression in South Viet Nam' is aimed at making black white and creating a 'legal basis' for the U.S. to continue its aggression against the D.R.V.N. This accusation is also completely groundless.

"The U.S. must stop its aggression. First of all, it must stop unconditionally bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N."

After Minister Xuan Thuy had ended his speech, Harriman pleaded for the U.S.-D.R.V.N. agreement to be signed at the Geneva Conference that is to be held in the near future.

"The Geneva Agreement is legal," he said.

Minister Xuan Thuy quoted public opinion of various circles in the U.S. including a number of American congressmen, who had thestrup, up characterized the Geneva Agreement as "a good agreement."

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# VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

## U.S. IMPERIALISTS AND THEIR THAILAND LACKEYS WILL INEVITABLY FAIL

ANDED in a quandary in Viet Nam and receiving a good hiding in Laos, the U.S. imperialists are now putting at the development of the neo-colonial jungle of the Thailand people. Of late, they and their lackeys, the Thamom-Praphas clique, have raised a ballyhoo about the "infiltration of foreign communists into the northeast of Thailand" as a pretext to step up measures of repression against the people and to turn Thailand into a new colony and military base

### Minister Xuan Thuy Receives Cyrus Eaton

**C**YRUS EATON, an American industrialist, on June 10, 1968 called on Minister of State Xuan Thuy, D.R.V.N. Government representative at the Embassy in Paris.

Making clear his position, Cyrus Eaton said that he supported the movement for peace in Viet Nam, urged the U.S. Government to stop its war in Viet Nam, first of all by putting an end to the bombing of the D.R.V.N., and let the Vietnamese people and other powers decide themselves their own fate.

Minister Xuan Thuy told his guest about the D.R.V.N.-U.S. official conversations in Paris. He highlighted the just stand and goodwill of the Vietnamese people and the D.R.V.N. Government. He pointed out that the talks had not made any headway because the U.S. side kept clinging to its absurd claims for "real reciprocity" to shirk an unconditional end to the bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N., which must be ascertained before talks on other problems of concern to the two sides can be started.

Cyrus Eaton praised the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people in Viet Nam, it had stirred the world public. He promised to make a more active contribution to bringing together various peace forces in America and the world to struggle for an end to the U.S. war in Viet Nam.

for aggression against Indo-China and South-East Asia.

Up to February 1968, over 50,000 G.I.s and military personnel were stationed in over 50 military bases and airfields built in Thailand. Over 100 B-57 bombers were based at Ubon, with a strength of 5,112 at Takli airfield. The Americans have also granted new military aids and equipment to the Thai reactionary rulers to recruit more mercenaries for the U.S. war of aggression in South Viet Nam. Western agencies reported that after his recent trip to the U.S., Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn had declared that next July the U.S. would send an additional contingent of 5,000 Thai combat troops to South Viet Nam at President Johnson's urgent request, and in return, he would receive from the U.S. aid of 12 million dollars to strengthen his police force. This was a brazen and

ignominious selling out by the Thamom-Praphas clique of the sovereignty of Thailand and the honour of her people for dollars.

This year, the U.S. will grant Thailand a military aid of 75 million dollars to buy weapons and 250 million to build strategic roads and military bases.

At a democratic move, it is reported that the Thamom-Praphas 63 million baht (Thailand currency) and send "advisors" to help promote education in 18 Thai provinces, and 47,000 peasants the Northeast of Thailand would receive loans to develop farming. But according to the statements of the "aid" agreement, the U.S. will give 20,000 people in the Phason dam area, Udonrat province, North Thailand, should be herded into concentration camps of the South Viet Nam "strategic hamlet" pattern. It is obvious that the U.S. has granted new military aids and equipment to the Thai reactionary rulers to recruit more mercenaries for the U.S. war of aggression in South Viet Nam. Western agencies reported that after his recent trip to the U.S., Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn had declared that next July the U.S. would send an additional contingent of 5,000 Thai combat troops to South Viet Nam at President Johnson's urgent request, and in return, he would receive from the U.S. aid of 12 million dollars to strengthen his police force. This was a brazen and

imperialists are carrying out in Viet Nam. This is a new colonialist policy which is pitilessly imposed in South Viet Nam in the last few years. The untold crimes heaped up by the Yankees only intensify the struggle of the Thai people for national liberation.

Since the first gunshot was fired at the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in a village of Nakhon Phanom (North of Thailand) three years ago (August 1965), the patriotic struggle of the Thai people has spread to 29 out of 71 provinces in the northeast, north central and south Thailand.

Early this year, the Thai patriotic armed forces have given the slogan "Let's help the people in the province of Nakhon and Chiang Rai (North Thailand) foiled many large-scale raids of the Thai reactionaries, arms forces and police directly commanded by American advisers and supported by tanks and aircraft; they were beaten and destroyed" which caused hundreds of casualties of the enemy. The fact that U.S.O.M. (U.S. Operation Mission) helicopters take part directly in military operations against

the Thai people speaks volumes for the misgivings of the Yankees in face of the growing patriotic movement of the Thai people.

Coupled with armed actions, the political struggle of workers, peasants and other sections of the Thai people against the despotic rule of the U.S. and the Thamom-Praphas administration has been gaining momentum. Working in some towns and in American military bases have struck for wage-lift and improvement of their living conditions. Recently, thousands of sugar mill workers have also downed tool, demanding that their bosses give them back the withheld wages. Peasants also have protested against the grabbing of their land by the Yankees to build military bases.

Closely united in the patriotic front and supported in their ever growing movement by progressive people in the world, the Thai people will certainly frustrate all the dark designs of the U.S. imperialists and their quailings, and achieve independence, democracy, peace and prosperity for their country.

### News from LAOS

## Neo Lao Haksat Substantiates U.S. Crime of Aggression in Laos

AS an instrument for incessant nibbling attacks on the areas under the control of the U.S. imperialist forces, it has been made every attempt to subvert the National Union Government of Laos from putting into effect its political program.

Through its agents, the U.S. has made every attempt to subvert the National Union Government of Laos putting into effect its political program, it is particularly serious, it has been making every effort to its familiar base maneuvered — political assassinations — to eliminate Lao personalities — to eliminate the D.R.V.N. — Prince Souvanna Phouma, the U.S. Government has been sending aircraft, including B-52 strategic bombers, to launch savage round-the-clock attacks against the liberated areas in Laos, thus taking a heavy civilian toll and committing the most odious crimes.

With regard to its "special war" on the Laos, the U.S. has been using the territory of Laos for its war of aggression in Viet Nam. Thailand based U.S. air bases have been continually flown through the air space of this country to attack the two zones of Viet Nam. The radar and telecommunication network was set up for the purpose of attacks not only on the liberated areas in this country, but also on North and South Viet Nam.

"The U.S. has also been

smuggling from Laos spy-provisions of the Geneva Agreements, massively brought into Laos American, British, other military advisers and personnel as well as big quantities of weapons and other war materials, and built a network of military and strategic highways. On the other hand, it has fostered and equipped more than 70,000 puppet troops

commanders into the D.R.V.N. for sabotage actions."

The statement firmly rejects the fabricated proofs and reports illegally submitted by the U.S. and Canadian representatives in the International Control Commission in Laos. It strongly condemns Prince Souvanna Phouma's disgraceful and despicable acts of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on behalf of the National Union Government which was thus paraded before the April 10, 1968, meeting of the Paris Conference to eliminate Lao personalities — to eliminate the D.R.V.N., so that both sides may begin the discussion of questions of interest for them.

The statement ends with a stern condemnation of the U.S. neo-colonialists' violation of the Geneva Agreements on Laos, a flat rejection of the allegations of agents abroad, and highly appreciates all your support to us, so that will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

### TO THE READER

We are aware that there must be room for improvement in the editing of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your support to us, so that will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

Viet NAM COURIER

### IN SOUTH VIET NAM'S LIBERATED ZONE

## EDUCATION DEVELOPS IN SPITE OF INNUMERABLE DIFFICULTIES

**H**E who comes to the liberated zone of South Viet Nam does not fail to notice that the people there are participating in the fight against the enemy, beating off their raids and taking a precious slogan, their continuous bombings and shellings, but still find time to develop their studies and education. Schools can be found in any village, any district and any province. The slogan "Let's help the people in our villages and carry on production!" is being translated into reality along with the slogan "Let's stick to our schools and our teacher and learn!"

In the 1965 school-year there were throughout the liberated areas of South Viet Nam nearly 5,000 general schools with 100,000 pupils, 500,000 pupils. The latter figure far exceeded the total number for the former French rule of 1954. This did not include the students of sparsely classes for adults, children, handicapped, etc.

The figures for the 1966-1967 and 1967-1968 school-years, undoubtedly were higher, considering the quick expansion of the liberated zone.

From 1960 to 1965 the Educational Front for the National Front for Liberation compiled 28 text-books in 200,000 copies. Teachers are taught the necessary knowledge and its illustration is being developed to help them to view to achieving a unified syllabus for the liberated zone, and to reach the Point of Ca Mau. Another fact we can be proud of is that all the 17 nations in the Central Viet Nam High Plateau now have their own schools and are learning in their mother tongue.

Schools have been opened in the jungles, beside air-roads, in the fields, in the cultural field, and in some places, underground. If the enemy destroyed one school, another springs up almost

immediately. Classes are held in the day-time as well as at night, depending on the location of the school. All school-age children can get education. Their parents are for the most part students of commerce, agriculture, the Cadres of the Front and Liberation Army fighters and their families. Schools can be found in any village, any district and any province. The slogan "Let's help the people in our villages and carry on production!" is being translated into reality along with the slogan "Let's stick to our schools and our teacher and learn!"

This rivalry between the two topmost U.S. places is not surprising to anybody. It has taken place in the last few months and has grown more critical since the Yankees wiped out Nguyen Van Thieu into giving Van Thieu office had been striving to help to eliminate Ky's closest friend.

One does not know whether Ky was plotting a coup or he

### Saigon U.S. Stooges in a Shindy

was fed up with the U.S. practice of discarding useless puppets. After sending Saigon for Nha Trang last year, he was conspicuous by his absence at the reception given in honor of the arrival of General Gorton and in any other activity of the "government."

This rivalry between the two topmost traitors has shown itself in a straining in a jungle. Though in a disadvantageous position, Ky and his men vanished. U.P.A. reported on June 9 that a clash had taken place between policemen and puppets in Laos. Ky had been relieved of his post as police chief. This was but an incident of the turmoil.

The U.S. imperialists have always sought to "stabilize" the puppet administration in order to use it as a mainstay for their policy of aggression. But they have failed in their attempt and the present quarrel between them. The Yankees' continuous failure of the Yaeyama effort to prop up the Saigon administration at the cost of the big victory of the South Viet Nam people have landed this administration in a greater and deeper hole.

— The Facts About Crimes of the U.S. Aggressors Against the Civilian Population in Viet Nam (5 reels — English)

— Victory in the Province of Tay Ninh (4 reels — English)

— The Western Lake (Hanoi) — 1 reel 16mm films available on hire (to/reel, plus postage) from

BRITISH COUNCIL FOR PEACE IN VIET NAM (BCPV)

10, Little Britain, London, E.C.1

Films for fund-raising — Films for peace

### A Woman Pioneer...

(Continued from page 3)

I must make myself useful to the fatherland and the people. This is for me an inexhaustible source of joy.

An emulation drive was launched with the watchword "work hard and light up Vu Thi Lai."

Such honorary titles as "Vu Thi Lai elite worker," "Vu Thi Lai shock brigade" were issued.

In 1966, the crop was particularly good, with an excess of nearly 100 tons, yet only 100 tons were put into disposal, the farm succeeded in harvesting the whole cotton crop ahead of schedule, despite a labour productivity 11 times greater.

The average yield of all the farms was 50 per cent above norm. The secret of getting married for the first time was a well known "Vu Thi Lai shock brigade" record.

On June 1, the farm day yield was 133 kilograms, which distinguished with a labour productivity 11 times greater.

In 1967, the ranks of Vu Thi Lai shock brigade were increased.

In a day, Vu Thi Lai shock brigade harvested 360 kilograms of cotton, or 30 times above norm. In 1968, Vu Thi Lai shock brigade was surpassed a few days later by Vu Thi Lai shock brigade gathered 333 kilograms a day.

Vu Thi Lai's words: "The farm badly needs skilled hands to gather cotton" were still fresh in all minds. Following Vu Thi Lai's example, Mai

Thi Hong does not want to think of getting married for the first time. She has been a well known "Vu Thi Lai shock brigade" record.

On June 6, there should be some hidden motive behind the secret of getting married. The secret of getting married was demanded that "an investigation commission be set up to light up Vu Thi Lai's error." The truth is that this deliberate action by the Yankees and

Thieu who tried to turn to account the prevailing confusion in the country, the people are shattering by big chunks the U.S. puppet even the genuine "lucky" in the great confusion. "Rumors say that Saigon's Sam Son, Vice-President Ky and his wife, Ky's wife, Van Huong, Van Loc, a Ky's man. Given "green light" in the day-time as well as at night, depending on the location of the school. All school-age children can get education. Their parents are for the most part students of commerce, agriculture, the Cadres of the Front and Liberation Army fighters and their families. Schools can be found in any village, any district and any province. The slogan "Let's help the people in our villages and carry on production!" is being translated into reality along with the slogan "Let's stick to our schools and our teacher and learn!"

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### New Films from Viet Nam

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Films for fund-raising — Films for peace

# ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

## MILITARY OPERATIONS

**SAIGON:** — U.S. and Puppet Troops Relentlessly Attacked by P.L.A.F. Within and Without the City Daily Shelled Since May 31.

— Important Administrative and Military Organs Hit, Including the War Ministry, the "Catina" Security Service, the U.S. Field Officers' Mess, the Harbour, the Tan Son Nhat Airbase, As Well As the "Presidential" Palace Area and U.S. Embassy.

— P.L.A.F. Infantrymen Attack Cholon and Saigon's Northern Suburb.

**WESTERN HIGH PLATEAUX:** U.S. Defence Line Breached West of Dakto. **KHE SANH** and **DONG HA:** 1,000 Enemy Soldiers Killed or Wounded, 28 Military Vehicles Destroyed between June 2 and 11.

**MEKONG DELTA:** 14 U.S. Rivercraft Sunk or Burned Down in Ben Tre Province on June 10, and 1,100 Enemy Soldiers Put out of Action near Vinh Long.

**Many Enemy Bases in South Viet Nam Heavily Shelled by P.L.A.F. Artillery.**

THE activities of P.L.A.F. fighters in Saigon continue to take pride of place in the "information released by *Giai Phong* Press Agency in the last week. In Cholon, the P.L.A.F. made gains that into the 8th district and occupied the V-shaped bridge area on June 4 and 6. They still controlled downtown Cholon and destroyed many U.S. armoured cars. Other P.L.A.F. units broke through the enemy's line and advanced towards the 5th and 7th districts where they punished wicked things and policemen. Puppet para and ranger units suffered heavy losses in their counter-attacks.

North of Gia Dinh, in the northeast suburb of Saigon the P.L.A.F. continue to control Binh Hoa region and sealed off the road and rail communications to Binh Hoa. The efforts of the enemy to drive them out failed.

In the northern suburb, Tan Son Nhut airbase and the U.S. command HQ and the puppet general staff HQ have been pounded many times by P.L.A.F. heavy guns since early June. Many fires were started and many aircraft destroyed or damaged by the P.L.A.F. shelling of the airfield on June 4, 6, 11, 12 and 14. A big anti-aircraft gun unit under P.L.A.F. fire on the night of June 12.

The enemy administrative offices in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd districts were hit by the short artillery fire of the P.L.A.F. Every day since May 31, shells and rockets rained thick on leading administrative and military organs. On June 7, Australian Premier Gorton had a narrow escape during his puppet morale-boosting visit to Saigon. On June 11, the "Presidential" Palace area was shelled in the daytime. The targets hit were the

"Catina" security service, the buildings of the U.S. Embassy, the puppet central bank, the information hall, the U.S. field office, the post office and 21 districts. Western press agencies stressed that this artillery bombardment, the 23rd on Saigon on May 5, was the heaviest so far, and caused a great panic among the enemy who was completely paralysed: no aircraft could take off and no anti-aircraft was possible from enemy artillery.

Around Saigon, on June 9 and 10, the P.L.A.F. sank and burnt 3 U.S. vessels including a 5,000-ton cargo boat. In three battles given on June 4, 5 and 8, they destroyed 40 vehicles, including 33 tanks and amphibious cars, 10 armoured cars and Tan Son Nhut provinces.

About one hundred kilometres southwest of Saigon, near Vinh Long, June 10, two puppet soldiers were killed and several hundred others wounded in an engagement which lasted from May 8 to 9. That is the latest news received concerning the fighting taking place between May 25 and June 9, in which the enemy had 1,100 men killed or wounded, 3 companies wiped out and 4 battalions badly mauled.

In the course of last week, the P.L.A.F. guns also bombarded many important targets in various provinces of South Viet Nam, chiefly Bien Hoa airbase (June 11), Chu Lai airfield (June 12), the H.Q. of the U.S. Division "America", 50 km southwest of Da Nang (June 9), Ban Me Thuot airfield (June 9), the civilian and military harbours of Saigon (June 10 and 8), Bien Hoa town in the central Gulf (June 9), and Phuoc Binh, north of Saigon, Ca Mau town at the southernmost tip of Viet Nam (June 12).

## U.S. Mercenaries Rise Up

INCE the beginning of February, and especially since early May this year, many officers and men of the puppet army and even of the security forces and street workers and set up "wards" quit their ranks and rejoined their families. Others brought along weapons and volunteered to fight in the ranks of the U.S. army against or beside the revolutionary armed forces in attacks against the redoubts of cruel police agents.

In Tay Ninh province (northwest of Saigon) in the two weeks ending May 17, 1968, new events took place among puppet units stationed in Quang Tri province and in Binh Son and Hue City. The "Organisation of the First Division Break-Away Officers and Men from the Saigon Puppet Regiments" issued a statement welcoming the National Salvation Manifesto of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces. This was followed by anti-war actions by 345 officers and men of puppet Battalion 4, Regiment 1 and members of puppet Regiments 1, 2 and 3.

My Tho province (southwest of Saigon), 350 members of the security forces refused to go on guard on Highway No 4. Thirty-seven of them joined the revolutionary armed forces, with their weapons. Many others, including 2 Regiments of puppet Division 7, disobeyed their superiors' order to go on a search-and-destroy raid on the guerrilla. When their cruel commanders and their American tried to force them to make them comply, they fought back resolutely.

In Quang Nam province (southeast of Da Nang), 13 battalions by the security forces and a ranger unit were recorded between April 20 and May 15. Between them and over to the side of the Revolution, these patriotic armenians hunted down and wiped out 140 die-hard traitors (including 100 Americans) and seized 136 weapons of different types and 302 hand-grenades.

In the Saigon-Gia Dinh

Plateaux to the sea, 41 U.S. military vehicles were destroyed in two P.L.A.F. ambushes on June 1 and 4. In the North, at Khe Sanh and Dong Ha, the P.L.A.F. brought heavier pressure to bear on the course of many engagements. On June 10, 11 and 12, 500 G.I.s were killed or wounded, 66 military vehicles, 6 cannons and mortars were destroyed, and 10 aircraft destroyed in this sector during the same period.

Further east, on Road No 19 linking the Western High

Plates to the sea, 41 U.S. military vehicles were destroyed in two P.L.A.F. ambushes on June 1 and 4.

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Further details of P.L.A.F. recent victories:

1. In Trang Lon battle, 4km north of Tay Ninh,

2. In the attacks against the U.S. riverine task force in Ben Tre province from May 26 to 31, the enemy lost 41 U.S. tanks or burnt or set on fire and 2,000 G.I.s put out of action.

3. On June 10, in another engagement on the Long Tranh River, P.L.A.F. forces again sank or burnt 14 U.S. rivercraft.

## Ben Tre from the Thieu-Ky Puppet Administration

(May 26, 1968) — The members of the official call on their mates to take a similar action, turning their guns on the U.S. aggressors and their cruel agents and crossing over to the people's side to fight for national salvation.

Apart from these anti-war activities in the puppet army, 3 noted events took place on May 26 in the province (northwest of Saigon) in which the U.S. forces had regular, police and ranger forces mutinied or left their ranks. They defected over to the people, bringing along weapons and documents.

In the Mekong Delta, between May 5 and May 18, as many as 1,729 men of the security forces refused to go on guard. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions and 1st and 2nd Regiments of puppet Division 7, disobeyed their superiors' order to go on a search-and-destroy raid on the guerrilla. When their cruel commanders and their American tried to force them to make them comply, they fought back resolutely.

In Vinh Long and Kien Phong provinces, 300 members of the security forces and ranger units deserted. Particularly in the Ben Tre province (70km southeast of Saigon), 100 soldiers of 10 different units rallied under the leadership of a major and 3 lieutenants and formed the "Association of Ben Tre Patriotic Armymen of

the South" to resist the U.S. and South Korean commandos coming

in a crackdown on its members.

Four men of this unit used hand-grenades to commit suicide because they were greatly indignant at the treachery of their commanders.

ANTI-WAR activities, particularly in the increase among the puppet troops, G.I.'s and satellite troops are the inevitable results of the unjust U.S. war of aggression who growing setbacks open the eyes of the mercenary troops to the truth about this war.



N.F.L. flag handed to a unit before its going up the line.